pointed those who anticipated that sing fer the State would give at me hint of the big surprise, which, amed the prosecution must have in and it disappointed those who it to hear some startling testimony. Frank Paddock. Indeed, it was that it would be through Dr. Pad-at the much talked of surprise the brought out.

that the much talked of surprise and be brought out.

Dr. Paddock occupied a peculiar position Prinsald. He is to this conservative old manualty what the family physician of ties is to the characters within the covers the sevel. He is the possessor of secrets at confidence galore. He has assisted the introduction into the world of a arge-coortion of Pittsfield's rising generation, mong the better known families. He is nown throughout the county and the late and wherever he is known, there goes ith his name the weight of years of well-wing and useful public activity. His astimony could not fail to weigh heavily ith any Pittsfield jury that might hear it. And by no less a witness than this, rumor and it yesterday that the State was going a preve that at 2 o'clock in the morning day Fosburgh had been hours dead, and urthermore, that when Dr. Paddock got here soon after the tragedy members of the family made atatements to him which practically made the burgiary theory impossible. But Dr. Paddock testified to none the did not specify how

there soon after the tragedy members of the family made statements to him which practically made the burglary theory impossible. But Dr. Paddock testified to none of these things. He did not specify how one law Fosburgh had been dead when he reached her side, but did say that rigormortis had not yet set in and that only her hasds and forehead were cold.

Another rumer that went to smash to-day was about the pistol with which Miss Fosburgh was shot. It is not denied by the family that the shooting was done with a pistol recently bought by young Fosburgh, and which was in a bureau drawer in a spare room. The Fosburghs say that ever since the invasion of their house by the invasion. Now rumor all day restorday had it that the police had found this pistol and found it under circumstances that were bad for young Fosburgh. Thus, when in the course of argument to-day the prescoution admitted that this pistol never had been seen since the night of the shooting, the announcement came as something in the nature of a shock to those who are cost and out believers in Mr. Fosburgh's guilt.

SELECTION OF THE JURY.

was evident at the beginning of the trial that things were to be kept ng by the court a at brisk pace. The nea were bundled into the box in a of Yorkers present marvel. The come in New York courts, to test the juror's alignative for admission to an idiot asylum. It was to see if he had sense enough to sit is a jury box, hear evidence and render a variot in a coordance with the evidence. When the juror said he thought he was thus equipped, that settled it. Into the box he went. If either side wanted to get him out, there were the peremptory shallenges—just two of them to each side it was no case of a struck jury as in certain recent New Jersey cases. The jurymen was taken by let from a bunch of forty t New Jersey cases. The jurymen taken by lot from a bunch of forty Berkshire farmers, tradesmen and not from all over the county and, twelve sat in the box, the composite gion conveyed was distinctly Berk-good, solid looking citizens, square-and not a man with a watermelon-

Judge Stevens did all the questioning prior to the acceptance of a juror. Not in the least dippant is Judge Stevens in appearance. With his white string cravat neatly tied, his black freek coat and his spectacles, he might well pass for England minister of the Gospel new England minister of the Gosper, t better still fill the part of a professor mathematics in a college where mathe-tics is a specialty. His voice is re-tricably, full, clear and ringing. He rickably full, clear and ringing. He sod erect as he examined each juror, d young Fosburgh, from some old Maschusetts court tradition, on his part as well, had to get outside the enclosure where he had been sitting by the side of his coun-sel and also stand erect during all the time

of the jury getting.

Had New York methods prevailed he probably would have stood there some-thing like three weeks instead of twenty-three minutes. In the quaint, formal phrase the clerk of court, Mr. Cande, told him if he had objections to any juryman he must state the fact then and there. But this as well as the posing of the accused this as well as the posing of the accused was only a bit of the stage business of the trial—business that away back in some remote past, in colonial or old England days, doubtless was part of the real mechanism of being tried by twelve good men and true, but which now is only a fine, musty antique of courtroom stage setting. It is of a kind with putting the Sheriff in a litle pen by himself over on one side of the courtroom, like the junior or deacon of a lodge, where during all the proceedings he sits with his head appearing just above the top of his roofless little coop, only his face visible and his eyes roaming serenely over the court room for somebody to rap order, and if he doesn't find him, rapping anyway on general principles and as a anyway on general principles and as a reminder to the laymen in general that he had better mind his eye.

ad better mind his eye.

In this particular case it is rather a pity
beep Sheriff Fuller hid up to his neck to keep Sheriff Fuller hid up to his neck in a box because he is a fine-looking man, and besides, he wears the only legal milli-nery known to Massachusetts courts. The Judges themselves do not wear gowns Judges themselves do not wear gowns and the court officers are only in free coats with brass buttons, but in the decor-ation of her Sheriffs Massachusetts approaches to something very like giddiness. They really are quite dazzling visions of swallow-tailed blue and buff coats and waistcoats, with such an overspreading of the yellow shimmer of brass buttons, that they seem to walk enveloped in a that they seem to walk enveloped in a glowing, golden atmosphere suggestive of a Turner sunset. Of course, a black chimney pot hat on top of such a radiant vision, which you naturally would look to see, crowned with some sort of a kaleidoscopic turban, is rather depressing, but the worthy Puritan decorators who designed the old Bay State Sheriff's embellishments naturally felt that there had got to be a return to a God-fearing basis somewhere, so they clapped a chimneysomewhere, so they clapped a chimney-pot hat of a particularly hard and unre-lenting type on his head., just to remind him that no matter how gorgeous may be his waistcoat, man after all was made

The four challenges to which both sides collectively were entitled were made and the four vacant places left thereby even more quickly filled by Judge Stevens's brisk handling of candidates. It was just \$\circ{1}{9}\$ o'clock when the first juror was called. 9:19 o'clock when the first juror was called. It was 9:42 when the jury was sworn and the case was ready for Mr. Hammond to open for the State. The completed jury stands: Norman H. Sweet, farmer, Williamstown; Egbert Yale, carpenter, Stockbridge; Michael Nevin, Jr., farmer, Washington; Wallace Orton, carpenter, Williamstown; Charles Wolfe, blacksmith, Stockbridge; Joseph Ramsey, Jahorer, Farmer, Joseph Ramsey, Jahorer, Farmer, Joseph town; Charles Wolfe, blacksmith, stock-bridge; Joseph Ramsey, laborer, Egre-mont; John R. Hillard, ice dealer, North Adams; Charles E. Platt, merchant, Great Fewin F. Barnes, miller, West Barrington; Erwin F. Barnes, miller, West Stockbridge; Edward L. Boardman, farmer, Sheffield; Nathan B. Hale, farmer, Savoy; Rolston F. Little, farmer, Sheffield.

NEWSPAPER MEN CAUTIONED.

When the formality of swearing them in was over and Mr. Hammond was ready to begin his opening address, Judge Stevens stayed the proceedings for a moment. He had something to say and this some-thing was addressed, not only to the jury-men, but also to the newspaper reporters. To the jurymen he said that while in cases of murder it was customary to separate jurors from contact with the rest of the world, that practice did not hold good when it was merely manslaughter that

was under consideration.

For that reason, they, the jurymen, would be permitted to go where they chose in the intervals when court was not in ses-sion. In making use of this liberty the sion. In making use of this liberty the Court gave them the usual instructions as to refraining from discussing the case, and he especially warned them not to read newspaper accounts of the trial. The case was one, he said, that had attracted a great was one, he said, that had attracted a great deal of attention and the newspaper ac-counts of the trial were likely to be very full. He earnestly urged the jurors not to heed anything bearing on the subject that they might see in print and in this con-nection he turned to the thirty or forty reporters in the room and warned them not to make any comment whatever on the

weight of the evidence or to characterize in any manner whatever testimony might

be given.

"The result of disobeying this injunction," continued Judge Stevens, "might be two-fold: First the court might be obliged to withdraw the case from the jury; second, any persons sending out such a report would come under the penalties attached to the offence of contempt of

attached to the offence of contempt of court."

That Judge Stevens means just what he says in this respect he fully demonstrated in a case that came before him not very long ago, when he sentenced a Boston, reporter to thirty days' imprisonment for not hesiting precisely the same instructions he gave in court here to-day. As has been mentioned the great overshadowing fact in connection with the trial among the people here in Pittsfield, within the past few days, has been the tremendous curiosity that has been aroused as to-the nature of the State's case against young Fosburgh, both the Chief of Police and Prosecuting Attorney having concealed with great vigilance everything that had the remotest bearing upon their plan of attack.

Hence it was that the interest in hearing

that had the remotest bearing upon their plan of attack.

Hence it was that the interest in hearing Mr. Hammond's opening was of the keenest. While he might not show all his hand, it was pretty sure he would give a pretty good glimpse at some of its leading cards before he got through. There was a breathless state of affairs in the court room, therefore, when he began to speak. It was plain that the result to the audience was disappointing. In addressing a jury Mr. Hammond elects not to be a brilliant orator. He even avoids being interesting in his manner and choice of language. He did not so much as speak his piece. He read it—read it in a slow, shambling, conversational way, which doubtless in his long experience he has found most affective with a jury, but which to the audience becomes tiresome.

NO SUBPRISE HINTED AT.

The great surprise which everybody has felt sure the State has and in which many people still believe was not so much as hinted at. There was nothing in all felt sure the State has and in which many people still believe was not so much as hinted at. There was not so much as hinted at. There was nothing in all the array of proof which he outlined to the jury as being what the State proposed to show, save what has been teld over and over again in the newspapers that the State intended to produce. In other words Mr. Hammond in his opening revealed so little that was new that people marvelled that there had been so much secrecy. But all this, it was argued, does not prevent the big surprise that is yet to come. That, it was said, would be surely sprung and when it was it would make a sensation. On the wall next to the jury there were tacked plane of the Fosburgh house, showing every floor in sectional view, as well as maps showing it estuation of the house with reference to the neighboring fields and houses and streets. After explaining in general terms to the jury the meaning of those plans and the bearing they had on the points the State proposed to prove, Mr. Hammond said that the Government would prove conclusively that Robert S. Fosburgh killed his sister, May L. Fosburgh. The Government does not claim that Robert killed his alster for a purpose. It will be the claim of the Government that Robert, commonly called "Bert," had exceptional opportunity and could be the only one that could and did fire the fatal shot.

POINTS IN THE STATE'S CASE. "If he wishes to state that it was an unavoidable accident he will tell you," said the District Attorney. "The Commonwealth will show that it was he that did the shooting and need not show the motive. The Government will claim that he shot his sister with the .32-caliber revolver that he had just purchased for some unknown

reason.

"Something happened in that house that night," continued the District Attorney.

"We will show that there were no intruders, no burglars there; that Bert's wife had her night gown torn to shreds, torn from neck to the very hem of the garment, that furniture was overturned and displaced, that a castor of the elder Fosburgh's bed was broken, that furniture was broken, that the screen in the window of the kitchen bedroom and that articles of furniture

that the screen in the window of the kitchen bedroom and that articles of furniture bore marks of disturbance.

"Were the father and son scrapping when the shot was fred?" queried the District Attorney. "This defendant, continued the District Attorney, "told the officers that he saw two men jump from this balcony," indicating the location on the plan of the house, "and another ran down the back stairs and out of doors. down the back stairs and out of doors. down the back stairs and out of doors. They ran across the field. The defendant has said he saw them running there on the night of the killing of his sister. On that night there was a very heavy dew. Spiders' webs were weighed down with the density of the dew. The grass was wet with the moisture of the night. Everything in the field where the defendant saw those men run was wet with the dew, but the man left no track behind. Nothing about the condition of the field showed that they had crossed it. They had not disturbed the dew.

"The captain of the police could find no traces there the next morning. He was careful to observe, but he found nothing. If the defendant had told that story under the circumstances would you not have

If the defendant had told that story under the circumstances would you not have said, 'What are you giving us?' "
The prosecuting officer continued this line for some length. Then he said: "The evidence gathered by the Govern-ment will show that prior to the killing of May Fosburgh, there were no strangers in the house, no burglars there; no enemy had entered into it."
The District Attorney read the list of The District Attorney read the list of persons who slept in the house that night

and said:
"How, when and where was May Fos-burgh shot? She was shot when she was about to leave her own room. She fell and said: burgh shot? She was shot when she was about to leave her own room. She fell backward and died without saying a word. She was shot by the defendant's centrefire revolver in the breast, just above the nipple, the ball passing through the upper part of the heart, through a rib and lodging just under the skin in the back. The pistol, when the shot was fired, was held leas than a foot from her body. The Government will show to you as evidence the gown that the dead girl wore, which is burned and marked by the powder from the shot. From persons who have an expert knowledge the Government will show that the distance from the pistol to the girl was less than a foot. She was near her door and her brother was standing just over the threshold of the door in the hall.

"The burning and the powder marks on the gown would not have been there if the shot had been fired six feet away, as the defendant has said over and over again. The younger sister, Beatrice, has told us she was somewhat behind May when she was shot. There was no light in the room.

was shot. There was no light in the room was shot. There was no light in the room.

Later, after the shot, Beatrice turned on
an electric light that hung suspended in
the room. There is abundance of evidence
that the night was pitch dark. Beatrice
says that there was no man between her says that there was no man between her and May in the room, but that there was a man in frontof May. Robert S. Fosburgh has said that when his sister was shot he had left his room and was behind his sister and that he caught her as she fell and laid her on the floor. Beatrice says she was behind May and that no one came between them. You will have to decide which tells the truth, Robert or Beatrice.

"In the very next breath Robert says that he rushed at the assassin. He has said that it was so dark that when he caught May he did not know who it was, but imme-

May he did not know who it was, but imme-diately he says he saw in the hallway an assailant. Robert says that it was so ligh that he saw three men and that he was able to determine that one was a negro. He noticed that one man was tall, one was short and he says that the moon was shining into the room 'so that I saw them. In May's room there were three in ge-window yet he could not tell who it was that h caught, as he says his sister fell.

In the hall there was but one window, par-tially covered, and yet through this window there came light enough for him to dis-tinguish three men and to describe them One man, he says, were dark clothing that at one time might have been black, but which had faded to a brown. He says that all the men had no disguises and were bareheaded. When his attention was called to this the defendant volunteered that the men might have had soft bate in their receipts.

teered that the men might have had soft hats in their pockets.

"Robert says the men he saw had no disguises. His father says that the man that came to his door wore a pillowcase over his head, carried a revolver in the left hand and a lantern in the right. The lantern has never been heard of since. The burglar in that house that night never existed except in the newspapers. When Robert tells of the fleeing burglars they

were not disguised and there could not have elapsed ten seconds between the appearance of the burglar at the elder Fosburgh's door and the flight."

PAMILY WAS PULLY DRESSED.

appearance of the burglar at the elder Fosburgh's door and the flight."

TAMILY WAS FULLY DRESSED.

The next alleged fact called to the attention of the jury was that the family was fully dressed even to collars and ties. The burglar theories, at first blush immature, kept growing. The defendant did not know how the burglars got in. The way they got out was in the opinion of the attorney more material. Then next was the defendant's story about the manner in which the burglars had escaped. He had said that one went down the stairs and the other two through the window, out upon the balcony. The window through which the alleged escape was made had a screen on it, which could not possibly be raised over eleven inches. Still two men on the dead run had gone through there without breaking a thing.

The attorney ridiculed the idea and called it impossible. He next discussed the question of the two shots alleged to have been fired in the hall. A hole in the wall had been pointed out to the officers as the lodging place of one of the missles, and upon investigation the hole was shown to have been made by a nail. He showed in detail the position of furniture in the different rooms for the jury the improbability and impossibility of the statements of the defendants. He said Mr. Pope, the engineer, would explain the distances later. The defendant had given a minute description of the burglars, but had hardly been able to tell who the girl was that was shot at the time, although the room in which she met her death was much better lighted than the one in which he had said he had encountered the burglars. The idea that the burglars had jumped through this screen window only eleven inches high on the dead run, and then from a high veranda at the risk of their necks, when they could just as well go down the staircase was, in the opinion of the attorney, preposterous.

He then spoke for the tracks below the portico and said that these toed in and did not at all resemble such tracks as a man would make jumping from such a height.

dollars and then took only an old pair of trousers, two pairs of socks and other valueless articles. The fact that there was no ill-will on the part of any one toward the family would be shown. He said that if any one was in the house from outside, it must have been burglars and these would not act in this manner.

Another strange thing on the part of the burglars was that they should wait until they got into the house to make face masks and then did not rob, but wandered into the old folks' bedroom. The action of the defendant after the crime, the Government officers declared, had been very suspicious. He had conducted himself in a half-crazed manner, had thrown himself on the floor and done other strange things. Soon after he and his wife separated. She went to her home in Rochester, N. Y., and he went down East on a hunting and fishing trip.

At the conclusion of the opening by Mr. Hammond, which lasted an hour and a half,

Hammond, which lasted an hour and a half the court took a recess until 2 o'clock to enable the jurymen to visit the Fosburgh house in the custody of court officers and accompanied by counsel from both sides to view the scene of the tragedy.

TESTIMONY BEGINS.

The taking of testimony did not begin until the opening of court at 2 o'clock for the afternoon session. Prior to the appearance of the Judge Mr. Hammond, Mr. Crosby and Chief of Police Nicholson had a long whispered conference. Chief Nicholson in company with his wife had been one of the executions of the proceedings during of the spectators of the proceedings during the forenoon session, seated modestly back on a bench for the general public as though on a bench for the general public as though he were not—which, as a matter of fact, he is—the most interested person next to the Fosburgh family itself in the result of the trial. It is felt by many of Mr. Nicholson's friends, in fact, that he hi mself is in a measure on trial. He has been attacked so bitterly for the course he has taken that to some minds he personally is seriously involved in the consequences of the verdict. to some minds he personally is seriously involved in the consequences of the verdict, having in a measure staked all on a trial in open court justifying what he has done.

Mr. Nicholson was back in his place among the case was called. proved to be the civil engineer who made the plans of the Fosburgh house and sur-roundings. His testimony was purely technical and perfunctory, although on cross-examination Mr. Joyner's persist-ent questions brought out that Mr. Fobes had only made part of the plans and that he had depended upon hearsay testimony

as to the others being correct.

Then Dr. Paddock was called, and among the spectators in the court room there wa a distinct flutter, as his name was an-nounced. He looked so weak and breathed with so much difficulty when he took the stand that the Court at once suggested that a chair be brought for him, for Massachusetts still clings to the mediævial bar-barity of making witnesses stand during their examination no matter how man weary hours it lasts.

DR. PADDOCK'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Paddock testified to being called to the Fosburgh house on the night of the tragedy in his capacity as Medical Ex-aminer, having held that office in Pittsaminer, having held that office in Pitts-field for more than thirty of the thirty-seven years he has practised his profession here. He reached the Fosburgh at 2:20 o'clock in the morning and May Fosburgh lying just within a bed-room with her feet about two and a half feet from the threshold, just far enough so that the door in closing cleared them by a scant margin. She was dead and in nightgown, which was saturated with

The body showed none of the rigor of death and only her hands and forehead were cold. The doctor assisted Dr. Sco-field in placing her on the bed. The wit-ness found Mr. Fosburgh, Sr., with a swollen ear and a bad bruise on the side of the head. Mr. Fosburgh told him that he had been Mr. Fosburgh told him that he had been awakened in the night and had seen two men standing in the door of his bedroom. One of them had a light of some kind, whether a lantern or not, Mr. Fosburgh did not know. The other had a pistol, which was leveled at Mr. Fosburgh's head. Mr. Fosburgh sprang out of bed, knocked the pistol out of the man's hand, grappled with him and then received the blow on the head which felled him to the floor.

Dr. Paddock testified that he had seen

Dr. Paddock testified that he had seen Mrs. Fosburgh sitting quietly at the foot of the bed on which the body of her dead daughter lay. He noticed that she had a bruise on the neck. "So you too are hurt, are you, Mrs. Fos-burgh?" he asked. "Am 1?" replied Mrs. Fosburgh.

"Yes, there is a lameness there."
"Did Mrs. Fosburgh tell you how she got Mr. Crosby asked. hit?" Mr. Crosby asked.
"No; she was unable to tell me anything about it. She said she started to get out of bed and that that was the last she knew."
"Did the wife of the defendant at any time say anything to you as to the cause of

the shooting?"
"I saw her in Mrs. Shepherdson's house few days later. She was lying on the ed sobbing and crying and tearing her bed sorong and crying and tearing her hair in a highly wrought-up nervous con-dition. I asked her about the shooting. All she would say was: 'Oh, I cannot get the horror of it out of my mind, seeing

my lusband lying there in the blood as though he were dead."

The nightgown worn by Miss Fosburgh on the night she was killed was then proon the night she was killed was then produced, and the witness pointed out to the jury where the bullet had entered, illustrating by putting the nightgown on Mr. Crosby and designating where the ball had entered and its direction. The witness then testifled that the night gown had been washed for two hours to get the blood out of it, and that thus he had discovered the powder stains around the bullet hole.

This practically closed the proceedings of the day, and the court adjourned until 9 of clock to-morrow morning. It seems evi-

o clock to-morrow morning. It seems evident from present indications that the case will go far into the ensuing week.

Events in Society and Other Matters of Interes

to Women are more fully and intelligently handled by THE SUN and EVENING SUN than by other daily mediums.—Adv.

STEEL WORKERS HESITATE.

PRESIDENT SHAPPER TRIES TO STOP WORK AT WELLSVILLE MILLS. Says the Trust is Hard Hit and Has Had to Pay Out Millions to Bolster Up Its Stocks-He Also Gives Some Alleged Inside History

as to the Manufacturers' Dealings WELLSVILLE, Ohio, July 18.-The centre of interest in the steel strike was shifted suddenly to-day to Wellsville. Word was sent here from Vandergrift, Pa., that the American Sheet Steel Company intended to man the idle mill here with non-union men from the mills there. This information was quickly sent to Shaffer, the Amalgamated Association President, at Pittsburg, and last night he notified the strikers that he would be down from Pittsburg to hold a meeting. The mill was started up this morning with about forty men, ten of them being workmen who had joined the association only a few days ago. At noon, when the workmen knocked off, representatives of the Amaigamated Association made the statement that the ten men had reconsidered their action of the morning and had decided to stay out

of the mill. It was not hard to get a big audience for the meeting, which was announced to be the workmen and citizens generally. Only four miles from Wellsville is Fast Liverpool with its hundreds of pottery operatives. Over on the West Virginia side of the Ohio River is the town of Chester, containing many workingmen. Hundreds in both towns knocked off work and came here. Business men of Wellsville thought it good policy to show an interest in the meeting and many went to it. Workingmen from Steubenville and Wheeling, W. Va., also came down on the trains.

The meeting was held in the City Hall John Morgan, trustee of the Amalgamated Association, met President Shaffer at the station, took him to the hall and introduced him. Shaffer said:

"It has been stated that the workmen of Wellsville are on a strike. I do not like the term. It seems the only word, however, which will properly express the present condition of affairs. Many of the older workmen present who have worked with me in the rolling mills know what the word strike means. In those old days we used to close the mills, throw out pickets, guard the railway stations and lay in a good supply of intoxicating spirits, thus priming ourselves for mischief and depredations of any sort. If persons thinking otherwise than we did came to take our places they were beaten and sent out of town

"We don't pursue that method now. Peo ple of Wellsville, there must be no drinking here, especially in the next few weeks. Tonight the eyes of an entire laboring and business world are centred on Wellsville, which seems fated to be a storm centre. You must commit no overt act nor do anything which will be considered unbecoming in a good citizen. The less drink taken the less probability of recourse to violence, the less danger of hurting the cause which we have taken up; and I ask you men, who gain a livelihood in the hot, dangerous rolling mills, to show the world that men from the rolling mills can be gentlemen.

"This is not a strike in the ordinary sense of the word. It is a stand for the principles of liberty, justice and right. Redress cannot be obtained by brute force, but only by appeal to the reason and judgment of our fellow citizens. This meeting is of great importance, and every worker in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and indeed in the whole world, swaits the result. What shall it be? What may be said here to-night, what may be done in Wellsville, may alter the destiny of our country.

"It may result in the preservation of institu tions founded, blessed and sustained by past generations, or in their overthrow and destruction. Should I say nothing further, this should be enough to show the gravity of the situation in Wellsville.

"There is no doubt that the capitalists are as desirous to see this trouble settled as we are to have it ended. They have much at stake, but they will keep within the bounds of the law. At the same time they will lose

are to have it ended. They have much at stake, but they will keep within the bounds of the law. At the same time they will lose no opportunity to cast temptation in your way, hoping that you will do something which will make trouble and lose you the good will of the people. For this reason I ask you all to be careful and cautious and to do nothing wrong.

"I want the people of Wellsville now to know what this fight is, and just who are their opponents. Just before the last conference we had with the employers in Pittsburg. National Trustee John Morgan, who is here to-day and will bear me out, was cailed with me into a private conference with those representing the United States Steel Corporation and we were plainly told that we did not understand the magnitude of the work we were about to undertake.

"We were told that the United States Steel Corporation had in reserve a fighting fund of \$200 000 000, or, as it was put to us, a reserve to belster up the stocks of that corporation should there be trouble with the workers.

"This was no idle boast, it now seems, for last week the stocks of the steel corporation went down and now they have been shot up again, showing the world that at least part of the \$200,000 has been put into circulation to uphold the stock. Men of Wellsville, your work is a grand one. No matter if you do nothing more, you have succeeded in forcing from the sofes a great part of this immense number of millions.

"It is now in circulation and all we have to do now is to stand back and let it work. You have earned a vacation and must take it. You have earned the millions which they are now seending to hold up their stock. "I want to give a few figures showing the inside workings of some of these big corporations. In 1897 M. M. Garland, President of the Amalgamated Association, was with myself and Trustee Morgan in conference with some wealthy employers, and they expressed a desire to have their interests combined on the plan of the Amalgamated Association and asked for advice. Mr. Garland of othe

was told that he would receive \$25,000 for the work.

Mr. Garland of course refused, and soon after the mill owners who had wanted to rope Garland into the affair combined of themselves. Their property combined footed up \$15,000,000, but on writing to New Jersey I found that they had represented themselves as owning property worth \$50,000,000. This \$37,000,000 of value that doesn't exist must be made up by the workmen. How fast it is being made up is no known, but suspected. They never allow us to know their profits.

"If the mills in Wellsville remain idle for a short time some of the political leaders will have something to say. Business men too, will have something to say and we will win."

Win."
As is customary during strikes the meeting As is customary during strikes the meeting adjourned to convene again to-morrow afternoon, and daily thereafter John Chapelle Vice-President of the association will hold a private seance with the strikers to-morrow He fears that the new recruits may easily be induced to return to work, and private conferences with them will be frequent from now on.

be induced to return to work, and private conferences with them will be frequent from now on.

A party of newspaper men went through the plant to-day. Three of the mills in the works were running. Manager D. S. Brookman said he could have had more men to go on the midnight turn but he was not yet ready for them. He professes confidence in soon being able to run the mill on full time. Pirrspung, July 18.—There has been little fany, change in the strike situation here. The Painter, the Lindsey McCutcheon and the Clarke mills of the American Steel Hoop company are still practically idle, although several sets of rolls at the Clarke works are in operation.

The strikers have been hoping that the men at the Duncansville plant of the Hoop Company will go out on strike, but the despatches from there are uncertain, with the strong probability that the men will remain faithful to their contracts with the company. The armed guards reported in a New York paper to be patrolling the Painter work-dwindled down to an aged watenman armed with a light switch with which he chases away the boys who want to go into the mili yard to play.

The reports from the various deputies of the Amalgamated Association said that the strike sentiment was spreading Lakeside Lodge of Illinois telegraphed that the entity and yoluntarily assessed themselves one day's wages in each week to support the strike, in addition to the regular lodge strike assessment.

strike assessment. A manufacturer gave it to-day as his opinion that no positive movement to start the idle plants would be tried by the Trust for at least two weeks, that the plants need repairs which the managers have deferred on account of the demands of the trade. The

enforced idleness permits the making of these repairs without having to sacrifice contracts or losing business to other firms. The strike stipulation in the majority of contracts is protecting the manufacturers. It is also the opinion of several independent manufacturers that no decisive movement will be made by the combine to start the idle plants earlier than Aug. 1. It is said that by that date the men will have had all the idle time they can afford and will be ready to receive overtures toward a resumption of work.

time they can afford and will be ready to receive overtures toward a resumption of work.

The workers, however, insist that the demand for iron, steel and tin is so urgent that the manufacturers must resume as early as possible, and that as it is impossible to secure skilled men elsewhere, negotiations will be opened with the workers soon conceding their demands.

Officials of the American Steel and Wire Company, at the headquarters here, admit that notice has been sent to Cleveland to have the plant at Newburzh put in operation at once. This mill has been idle for several years, Nearly everything that is made at the Painter and the Lindsey-McCutcheon plants of this city can be produced there, but the output will be smaller than either of the local wills.

A telegram was received at Amalgamated association headquarters at 2 o'clock from President Compers saying that he had authorized Chief Organizer Flynn to offer financial sickness prevented him from coming here. A statement was made here to-day that the American Federation and its 2,000.000 members could not give the aid promised by Flynn on account of a constitutional bar. This was denied this afternoon.

Notices have been posted at the Lindsay & McCutcheon mill, Allegheny, to the effect that all men will be paid off to-morrow. This caused a report to be circulated that the firm was going to import negroes from Alabama. This is denied, however, and the strikers give no credit to the rumor. Vice-President-elect John Gibson of the Amalgamated Association was in Allegheny this morning circulating among the strikers. He said that there were six independent mills in and about this city that would give employment to all the strikers.

Notices were posted during the night in the Painter plant, West Carson street, West End. to the effect that all ton age men could get their pay due them on Saturday aftermon. Just what will take place when the men meet to draw their money is hard to conjecture. No trouble is feared, but the chances are that the management of the plan

VIOLENCE AT M'KEESPORT.

McKeesport, Pa., July 18.—Frank Smith, is the first victim of the strike in this city Smith is a negro and this morning made some derogatory remarks concerning the strikers and labor unions. He was knocked down by a striker named Knapton and drew a knife. Welsh Brothers' Circus was showing in the city and a half dozen of the circus employees took a hand in the fight which followed, siding with strikers. Smith was benten into insensibility and was finally rescued by the police and taken to the station, followed by a mob who wanted to wre ak vengeance on him. He is still in the lock-up for safe keeping.

A mass meeting of the employees of the National Tube Works and Rolling Mills will be held in the opera house on Saturday evening. It is under the auspices of the local Amalgamated Lodge. President Theodore Shaffer and other leaders of the Amalgamated will address the meeting. The Boston Rolling Mill of the National Tube Company will start in the morning after being shut down since July 3 for repairs. The employees, 300 in number, have been notified of an increase of wages of from 8 to 10 per cent. VIOLENCE AT M'KRESPORT.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, visited the office of

P. Morgan & Co. twice yesterday. John Jarrett, who is in charge of the labor depart ment of the American Tin Plate Company, had a talk yesterday with the officers of several of the steel companies. It was stated in Wall Street that the American Can Company has on hand a large supply of tin plate, so that it will not be affected by the closing of the mills of the American Tin Plate Company before the fall.

INJUNCTION CAME JUST IN TIME. Striking Machinists at Ansonia, Conn., Had Become Violent -Some of Their Acts.

ANSONIA, Conn., July 18 .- The effect o he sweeping injunction granted by Judge . B. Gager, restraining the striking machinists, their unions and their sympathizers the Farrell foundry, has been to check what promised to be a serious outbreak here. The history of the strike situation in Derby, Steelton and Ansonia, three small manufacturing communities, aggregating possibly 25,000 temporizing on either side. Four concerns, employing probably 400 machinists, were affected by this strike, the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company of this place, the

Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company and the Birmingham Iron Foundry of Derby and the Whitlock Printing Press of Derby and the Whitlock Printing Press
Manufacturing Company of Steelton. Demands exactly like those made by machinists all over the country were made and
refused and the strike bogan on May 20.

The Farrell Foundry was the first to begin
running its shop with non-union help. Men
from New York were brought here about
June 15, were placed in the shop and have
been doing good work, so the company officials say. The arrival of the new men was
the signal for the striking employees to begin
a series of actions which resulted in the infunction. Every day and night the shop
was surrounded by pickets but the presence
of Sheriff Dunham's deputies prevented
any pickets reaching the new men or anything
being done to annoy them until the early
morning of July 4. Then, to show more
thoroughly than ever that the union men
think that not every man in this free land
is entitled to earn his daily bread unmoiested,
strikers or their sympathizers bombarded
the sleeping apartments of the new men

think that not every man in this free land is entitled to earn his daily bread unmoiested, strikers or their sympathizers bombarded the sleeping apartments of the new men with skyrockets and Roman candles, frightening them, endangering their lives and the lives of the deputies and also endangering property of the company.

Several days later one of the new men left the shop and went to his home. Returning on Sunday evening, he was not recognized by the guard at the shop door, and admittance was refused. He fell into the hands of the pickets and was persuaded to leave town. Five men boarded an electric car with him to show him the way to Bridgeport. Reaching Derby, he insisted that two men were enough, unless the strikers wanted to "do him up." The last Kridgeport car having left, two men started to show him the road to Bridgeport. The new man having declared his willingness to walk.

When the outskirts of Shelton were reached there only three men know. The striking

to walk.

When the outskirts of Shelton were reached the electric lights went out. What happened there only three men know. The striking machinists say that the man, without warning or cause, sprang on them and slashed them fearfully with a razor. The man says the strikers, after kicking and pounding him, tried to throw him into the river, and he used his razor in self defence. He returned so Shelton, was arrested, released on bonds, and is back at work.

On Monday last David Smith, one of the striking employees, and A. M. Valentine, another, returned to work. At 6 o'clock Smith was followed home and made a promise not to return to work. He is old and promised because, he said, he was too old to stend the nervous strain. Valentine is colored and was in church when the crowd gathered around his house. The noise broke up the meeting and Valentine met a committee in the church vestry and there made his promise. These acts were followed by the injunction. This injunction not only prohibits such demonstrations, but upsets the scheme on foot to boycoit merchants who sell to the company, and if any merchant refuses to sell to the foundry or its employees he becomes a party to the illegal conspiracy and subject to the penalties of such disobedience.

The pickets have all been cailed in and one of the head officials of the machinists who has been here has gone to Washington to consult about the situation. The strike is practically broken. The Whitlock Company's men have all returned, except such as were discharged, without gaining a point. The Birmingham Iron Foundry started its roll department on Wednesday with new men and no demonstration occurred. The Birmingham Iron Foundry start department on Wednesday with and no demonstration occurred.

Cornect Stress for Min SALE OF TROUSERS

\$5: were \$7, \$8 & \$9. An opportunity to get the best at a moderate price. #3.50 is the costor price of a few trousers that were \$5 & \$6.

Broadway Cor. 36 5%.

MACKINISTS' STRIKE IN COURT. Injunction Asked in Boston Against Picketis

-Testimony to Be Heard Boston, July 18 .- The trouble between the American Tool and Machine Compan and its striking machinists has reacked the courts. This morning Judge Bell in the Equity session of the Superior Court heard metion for a temporary injunction, made by the American Tool and Machine Company, to restrain G. E. Nickerson and other officers of the Hyde Park Lodge f the In-ternational Association of Machinists from

After the bill had been read, G. E. Smith counsel for the plaintiff, said that what the Court is asked to do is to restrain the delendants from doing acts which the Supreme Court has held as illegal. Judge Bell said he supposed it is pretty well settled what strikers can or cannot do in this State.

interfering with the plaintiff's business by means of picketing patrolling and persuad-

To this W. L. Cherrington, for the respond ents. Hyde Park Lodge, said the contention of the latter is that the men are not on a strike but that they have been discharged. There is no disturbance, he said, and nothing is being done except to persuade newcomer

not to go to work.

Mr. Smith said he did not contend that persuasion is illegal but that if the defendants are not doing anything illegal then an injunction could do no harm.

Quincy C. Hird, representing Boston Lodge, suggested that the case be referred to a master who should be directed to hear the evidence at once, but thought a temporary injunction was necessary. Judge Bell said he would take the stipulation of counsel that there should be no illegal acts done pending hearing. That each side should have the right to apply for an injunction if illegal acts are done and that meantime a master should be appointed to hear the evidence and report at onee to the Court.

UNION STRIKERS MUST PAY COSTS. Metal Polishers of Dayton, Ohio.

DATTON, Ohio, July 18.—The metal polish ers, as a union or individuals, will have to pay \$586me costs in the injunction suit brough against them by the Manufacturers' Asso ciation. Execution was issued this afternoon by County Clerk C. W. the Metal Polishers' Local Union No. 5, and the several hundred defendants who were permanently enjoined at the instance o the Dayton Manufacturing Company from in any way interfering with its business directing and commanding Sheriff Kershne to levy upon any of the goods and chattele of the defendants of upon any of the lands tenements of the defendants to satisfy the claim for costs.

The costs were incurred in the hearing of the injunction suit, and were in favor of the clerk, the Sheriff and witnesses. The fees of the witnesses alone amount to abou \$102. The costs stand as a judgment against the union and the defendants who were enjoined by Judge Kumler. The costs are a lien upon property, and building asso ciations will not lend money upon property so encumbered

STAMPEDE OF READING MEN FAILS Effort to Get Out More Shopmen Results i Only a Triffing Gain.

READING, Pa. July 18 .- The attempt to stampede the Reading Railroad machine shop hands to strike to-day was a failure. Strike Leader Caldwell made several more ad iresses to the men and a demand was sent into the company for an increase of 12% per cent, in wages, a nine-hour day, extra pay for overtime and Sunday work, pay very two weeks and a recognision of the labor union. This demand was sent in at 7 A. M. with notice that if no reply was received by 10 A. M. a strike would follow at 11 About five hundred men were at work

The company sent no answer, strike hour had arrived only forty machinists all told quit their jobs. The strikers then put out a line of pickets and the company posted notices warning to remain off its property. The strikers have begun "missionary work" and expect to have out 150 men by to-morrow but this may be overestimated.

The strikers say the machinists of the company in Philadelphia will go out fus as soon as the hig shops here show a majority out on the strike. The company officials are not alarmed. They have plenty of machinists here. The car shops have more men at work and the freight handler force is filled

A small strike has taken place at the company's roundhouses here, but the company says it is fully able to surmount all these annoyances. A number of boilermakers and blacksmiths who were laid off owing to age some time ago were asked to resume but they refused. Other branches of labor of the company were organized to-night and may join the strikers to make this city the battle ground for the entire system.

Considerable excitement was created here to-night by the report that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company had secured a sufficient number of men to fill the piaces of all the shop hands now on strike in the city. Investigation showed that the company is fitting up the upper floors of its large machine shops on Seventh street with oots, refrigerators, stoves and cooking utensils. It is said the company will certainly make an effort to put all its plants in this city in full operation and the preparations for lodging and boarding men now in progress at the machine shops are not only for the accommodation of the non-union men who will take the places of the strikers, but for a large body of coal and iron police to protect them. Labor Organizer H. H. Calwell of Philadelphia, who is here to-night, said that among the goods taken into the machine shops were forty rides. Several non-union men are here and more will be brought in during the night. They are guarded by special police. and Reading Railroad Company had secured

INJUNCTION AGAINST MACHINISTS.

Restrained From Interfering With Mer Employed by the Holly Co. of Lockport. BUFFALO, July 18 - In Special Term today Justice White granted an injunction order restraining 160 machinists, now on strike at the Holly Manufacturing Company's plant in Lockport, from interfering pany's plant in Lockport, from interfering with men now at work or about to go to work there. It is directed against the lodge of the National Association of Machinists "and others." The application was made by Judge Potter, a partner of Senator Elisworth. The Holly company has just secured an \$500,000 contract for pumps for the Water Department of Cincinnati and means to employ non-union men for the work.

The Secretary of the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association was instructed yesterday by the joint arbitration committee of the labor unions and the association to put in operation a new plan for the settlement of all grievances. This is to take the com-plaining delegate to the sub-contractor against whom complaints are made and leave the delegate and the contractor to settle the trouble. The committee will take up all such grievances at stated intervals as cannot be settled in this way

Want T. E. Crimmins to Settle a Strike

The Building Trades Section of the Central Federated Union reported vesterday that it has appointed a committee to see Thomas E. Crimmins, chairman of the General Contractors Association, with a view to settling a general strike of rock drillers and safety engineers which has been in progress for some time. The strikers demand an eight hour workday and an increase in wages.

It was stated in behalf of the Clyde Line Steamship Company yesterday that the places of the 250 longshoremen who went on strike at the Clyde line pier, foot of West Tenth street, on Wednesday for an increase of wages have all been filled. Marshal Clyde said that the work had not been delayed by

MINERS' UNION WONT AID

HEAVY BLOW TO THE FIREMEN'S STRIKE IN THE COAL REGIONS

Firemen Who Belong to the Miners' Union Ordered Back to Work - Regarded as a Beath Blow to the Strike-Protests of

No Avail - The Firemen Make No Headway WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 18 .- What minng officials consider the death blow to the strike of the firemen was dealt this afternoon when the United Mine Workers' Executive Committee for the entire district where the strike is now on, ordered all firemen who are United Mine Workers to return to work. Few firemen in the Wilkes-Barre region belong to the miners' union, most of them being members of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Ffremen, but 70 per cent. in the Scranton region and 100 per cent. in the Hazelton, Shamokin and Mount Carmel region belong to the Mine Workers' union Consequently, the order, while not affect-

ing the strikers here much, will prevent a continuation of the strike in the Scranton region, and will forestall the order for the fremen in the Hazelton, Shamokin and Mount Carmel region to go on struke to-morrow and Saturday. The officials of the strik ers here, not expecting such a sweeping action by the mine workers, were stunned but since have gotten tongue and eclare that the firemen who are ordered back to work will not join the miners' union. and those of the United Mine Workers who are still at work will be rapidly organized nto the union now on strike. The mining officials say, however, this cannot be done readily, and that if it is they can fill the places f the strikers without trouble, as long as the mine workers keep their agreement to remain at work

The developments of the day, exclusive of this, were against the firemen. There were few additional recruits in the Scranton district, despite the presence there of State President Muliahy and several officers. They went back there to-night and are trying to get the men to go out. In this valley the Susquehanna Coal Company successfully started two of its collieries at Napticoke and worked all day with a full force. Some United Mine Workers actually joined noninion men in the fire rooms at each colliery, The firemen's officers complained to President Nichols of the Mine Workers and he promised to investigate. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company shut down its Malthy mine owing to lack of steam. There a crowd of men and boys stoned the non-union men. and armed Coal and Iron police had to be sent to protect them. Several of the non-union men were slightly injured.

This evening non-union men at Sugar Notch were stoned by a crowd of boys, but none was hurt. Coal and Iron police will be placed by the companies on guard at all the places where there is any fear of disturbance.

President Mullahy to-night issued a state ment saying that the firemen in the Hazieton district would go on strike in the morning, and in the Mount Carmel and Shamokin districts on Saturday afternoon. He also said he expects the engineers to go on a sympathetic strike on Saturday, SCRANTON, Pa., July 18.—The Executive

Board of District No. 1, United Mine Workers, at a meeting in this city this afternoon adopted a resolution ordering back to work at once all firemen now on strike who are members of the miners' Scarcely had the ink with which the resolution was written become dry before President Mullahy of the Firemen's Union appeared with a vigorous objection and demanded that the resolution be reschided. Up to a late hour no notice of the rescinding of the resolution had been given out and it is ex-

pected that it will be allowed to stand. The firemen know that if the mine workers maintain this position the strike has failed, and they will do all in their power to win the miners over. They do not yet despair of doing this, but the miners have assumed such an attitude of hostility toward the strike that it is not believed anything will change them. They base their action this afternoon upon a well-known rule of the organization that no member of the union is permitted to go on strike unless his act has the indorsement of the official

of the body. The strike situation here to-day shows little change with the exception of this situation and the fact that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has been able to start up one more of its collieries, the Von Storch. This company is the worst hit of all in the Scranton district, fully two-thirds of its mines having closed down because of lack of steam. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company is still operating threefourths of its mines and the other companies have fully half of theirs turning out coal. Such a showing as this will avail the firemen little, and unless they can in some way close down a majority of the mines, the strike will

That the firemen will be able to score further as against the operators is thought to be impossible on account of the hostile attitude of the mine workers. In addition to protesting against the action of the mine workers in passing the resolution this afternoon, President Muliahy of the Firemen's Union also objects because at several of the mines united mine workers remain at their duties while the boilers are being fired b non-union men.

be over in less than a week.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Com-

non-union men.

The Deleware and Hudson Canal Company having managed to secure the services of the necessary firemen is this evening preparing to start up the Leggeti's Creek, the Dickson and the Marvine mines on Saturday At three collieries of the Hilliside Coal and Iron Company this evening members of the United Mine Workers went to the foremen of the collieries and offered to provide men to keep the fires going so as to start up the mines provided that the company could not get the men needed. The offer is now being considered.

SHAMOKIN, Pa, July 18.—Notice was received by local firemen to-day from Wilkes-Barre to stop work to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock unless the eight-hour workday was granted. A committee waited on the heads of various coal companies this morning and delivered the ultimatum. The Mineral and Union Companies refused to grant the demands, while the Reading Company's proposition of 50 cents additional a week was not acceptable. The bosses are hiring non-union men to go into the firencoms and are also arranging to rush deputies to the operations in case violence is resorted to by strikers. There are sixteen collieries between here and around Mount Carmel, a distance of seven miles and the firemen expect to tie up all the Reading, Pennsylvania and Lehign collieries as soon as possible.

President John Fahey of the ninth United Mine Workers' district said to-night that if the firemen get into trouble it will be their own fault, as they have totally ignored the Miners' Union so far as District No. 9 was concerned. He considers the strike ill advised He said an emergency call was issued to-day for officials of Districts No. 1. 7 and 9 to meet in Hazelton to-morrow to consider what position the men should take in the strike. He is indignant that the firemen did not consult with the United Mine Workers' organization of the district before the strike was ordered.

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